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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Amphibia, Anura, Brachycephalidae, *Ischnocnema holti*: Distribution extension.

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Ischnocnema holti belongs to the *I. lactea* species group (Hedges et al. 2008), which comprises small to medium sized species with first finger smaller than second, digits bearing large pads and rounded discs, tympanum prominent with annulus not concealed, and prevomerine odontophores low and oblique (Lynch 1976; Lynch and Duellman 1997). The species group also includes *I. bilineata*, *I. bolbodactyla*, *I. gehrti*, *I. holti*, *I. lactea*, *I. manezinho*, *I. nigriventris*, *I. paranaensis*, *I. randorum*, *I. sambaqui*, *I. spanios*, and *I. venancioi* (Hedges et al. 2008). This group is distributed in the Atlantic Rain Forest, from Rio de Janeiro to Santa Catarina, Brazil (Hedges et al. 2008). *Ischnocnema holti* was previously known only from its type locality, the mountains of *Serra da Mantiqueira*, municipality of Itatiaia, state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Cochran 1948; Frost 2007).

During September 2006 we commonly observed specimens of *I. holti* above 1,200 meters of altitude (Figure 1) at *Parque Nacional da Serra dos Órgãos* (PARNA/SO) (22°27' S, 43°00' W), state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Eleven specimens were collected and deposited in the *Coleção de Anfíbios do Departamento de Zoologia da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro* (ZUFRJ 9664-73).

Specimens of *I. holti* were observed above 1,200 meters of altitude, and were considered abundant. Currently, eight species of *Ischnocnema* are known from the *Parque Nacional da Serra dos Órgãos*: *I. holti*, *I. venancioi*, *I. octavioi*, *I. erythromera*, *I. guentheri*, *I. gualteri*, *I. nasuta*, and *I. parva*, which was the most commonly observed by us at this site. The new record of *I. holti* presented here extends its distribution range about 180 km westwards from *Serra da Mantiqueira*. The *Serra dos Órgãos* belongs to the *Serra do Mar* mountain chain, which have a different geological formation than *Serra da Mantiqueira*. The distribution of endemic anuran species of these mountain landscapes would help to better understand the complex biogeographic history of the Atlantic Forest biota.

Figure 1. Living adult of *Ischnocnema holti*, municipality of Teresópolis, state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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